

House by Congressman CHAKA FATTAH and it has bipartisan support from 58 House Members. In conclusion, I urge my Senate colleagues to join me in supporting this important recognition of African-American music.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998

GRAMS AMENDMENT NO. 422

Mr. GRAMS proposed an amendment to amendment No. 420 proposed by Mr. COCHRAN to the bill (S. 936) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1998 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted, insert the following:

SEC. . GAO STUDY ON CERTAIN COMPUTERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study of the national security risks relating to the sale of computers with composite theoretical performance of between 2,000 and 7,000 million theoretical operations per second to end-users in Tier 3 countries. The study shall also analyze any foreign availability of computers described in the preceding sentence and the impact of such sales on United States exporters.

(b) PUBLICATION OF END-USER LIST.—The Secretary of Commerce shall publish in the Federal Register a list of military and nuclear end-users of the computers described in subsection (a), except any end-user with respect to whom there is an administrative finding that such publication would jeopardize the user's sources and methods.

(c) END-USER ASSISTANCE TO EXPORTERS.—The Secretary of Commerce shall establish a procedure by which exporters may seek information on questionable end-users.

(d) DEFINITION OF TIER 3 COUNTRY.—For purposes of this section, the term "Tier 3 country" has the meaning given such term in section 740.7 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations.

INHOFE (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 423

Mr. COVERDELL (for Mr. INHOFE, for himself, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. CLELAND, and Mr. BENNETT) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 936, supra; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title III, add the following:

SEC. . DEFINITION OF DEPOT-LEVEL MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR.

(a) DEPOT-LEVEL MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR DEFINED.—Chapter 146 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting before section 2461 the following new section:

"§2460. Definition of depot-level maintenance and repair

"(a) IN GENERAL.—In this chapter, the term 'depot-level maintenance and repair' means materiel maintenance or repair requiring the overhaul or rebuilding of parts,

assemblies, or subassemblies, and the testing and reclamation of equipment as necessary, regardless of the source of funds for the maintenance or repair. The term includes all aspects of software maintenance and such portions of interim contractor support, contractor logistics support, or any similar contractor support for the performance of services that are described in the preceding sentence.

"(b) EXCEPTION.—The term does not include the following:

"(1) Ship modernization activities that were not considered to be depot-level maintenance and repair activities under regulations of the Department of Defense in effect on March 30, 1997.

"(2) A procurement of a modification or upgrade of a major weapon system."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting before the item relating to section 2461 the following new item:

"2460. Definition of depot-level maintenance and repair."

SEC. . RESTRICTIONS ON CONTRACTS FOR PERFORMANCE OF DEPOT-LEVEL MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR AT CERTAIN FACILITIES.

Section 2469 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsections (a) and (b), by striking out "or repair" and inserting in lieu thereof "and repair"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(d) RESTRICTION ON CONTRACTS AT CERTAIN FACILITIES.—

"(1) RESTRICTION.—The Secretary of Defense may not enter into any contract for the performance of depot-level maintenance and repair of weapon systems or other military equipment of the Department of Defense, or for the performance of management functions related to depot-level maintenance and repair of such systems or equipment, at any military installation of the Air Force where a depot-level maintenance and repair facility was approved in 1995 for closure or realignment under the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101-510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note). In the preceding sentence, the term 'military installation of the Air Force' includes a former military installation closed or realigned under the Act that was a military installation of the Air Force when it was approved for closure or realignment under the Act.

"(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to an installation or former installation described in such paragraph if the Secretary of Defense certifies to Congress, not later than 45 days before entering into a contract for performance of depot-level maintenance and repair at the installation or former installation, that—

"(A) not less than 75 percent of the capacity at each of the depot-level maintenance and repair activities of the Air Force is being utilized on an ongoing basis to perform industrial operations in support of the depot-level maintenance and repair of weapon systems and other military equipment of the Department of Defense;

"(B) the Secretary has determined, on the basis of a detailed analysis (which the Secretary shall submit to Congress with the certification), that the total amount of the costs of the proposed contract to the Government, both recurring and nonrecurring and including any costs associated with planning for and executing the proposed contract, would be less than the costs that would otherwise be incurred if the depot-level maintenance and repair to be performed under the contract were performed using equipment and facilities of the Department of Defense;

"(C) all of the information upon which the Secretary determined that the total costs to the Government would be less under the contract is available for examination; and

"(D) none of the depot-level maintenance and repair to be performed under the contract was considered, before July 1, 1995, to be a core logistics capability of the Air Force pursuant to section 2464 of this title.

"(3) CAPACITY OF DEPOT-LEVEL ACTIVITIES.—For purposes of paragraph (2)(A), the capacity of depot-level maintenance and repair activities shall be considered to be the same as the maximum potential capacity identified by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission for purposes of the selection in 1995 of military installations for closure or realignment under the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, without regard to any limitation on the maximum number of Federal employees (expressed as full time equivalent employees or otherwise) in effect after 1995, Federal employment levels after 1995, or the actual availability of equipment to support depot-level maintenance and repair after 1995.

"(4) GAO REVIEW.—At the same time that the Secretary submits the certification and analysis to Congress under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall submit a copy of the certification and analysis to the Comptroller General. The Comptroller General shall review the analysis and the information referred to in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2) and, not later than 30 days after Congress receives the certification, submit to Congress a report containing a statement regarding whether the Comptroller General concurs with the determination of the Secretary included in the certification pursuant to subparagraph (B) of that paragraph.

"(5) APPLICATION.—This subsection shall apply with respect to any contract described in paragraph (1) that is entered into, or proposed to be entered into, after January 1, 1997."

SEC. . CORE LOGISTICS FUNCTIONS OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

Section 2464(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking out "a logistics capability (including personnel, equipment, and facilities)" and inserting in lieu thereof "a core logistics capability that is Government-owned and Government-operated (including Federal Government personnel and Government-owned and Government-operated equipment and facilities)";

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by inserting "core" before "logistics"; and

(B) by adding at the end the following: "Each year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report describing each logistics capability that the Secretary identifies as a core logistics capability."; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

"(3) Those core logistics activities identified under paragraphs (1) and (2) shall include the capability, facilities, and equipment to maintain and repair the types of weapon systems and other military equipment (except systems and equipment under special access programs and aircraft carriers) that are identified by the Secretary, in consultation with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as necessary to enable the armed forces to fulfill the contingency plans prepared under the responsibility of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff set forth in section 153(a)(3) of this title.

"(4) The Secretary of Defense shall require the performance of core logistics functions identified under paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) at Government-owned, Government-operated

facilities of the Department of Defense (including Government-owned, Government-operated facilities of a military department) and shall assign such facilities the minimum workloads necessary to ensure cost efficiency and technical proficiency in peacetime while preserving the surge capacity and reconstitution capabilities necessary to support fully the contingency plans referred to in paragraph (3)."

GORTON (AND MURRAY)
AMENDMENT NO. 424

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. GORTON (for himself and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill, S. 936, *supra*; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1014. SELECTION PROCESS FOR DONATION OF THE USS MISSOURI.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The USS Missouri is a ship of historical significance that commands considerable public interest.

(2) The Navy has undertaken to donate the USS Missouri to a recipient that would memorialize the ship's historical significance appropriately and has selected a recipient pursuant to that undertaking.

(3) More than one year after the applicants for selection began working on their proposals in accordance with requirements previously specified by the Navy, the Navy imposed two additional requirements and afforded the applicants only two weeks to respond to the new requirements, requirement never previously used in any previous donations process.

(4) Despite the inadequacy of the opportunity afforded applicants to comply with the two new requirement, and without informing the applicants of the intention to do so, the Navy officials gave three times as much weight to the new requirements than they did to their own original requirements in evaluating the applicants.

(5) Moreover, Navy officials revised the evaluation subcriteria for the "public benefits" requirements after all applications had been submitted and reviewed, thereby never giving applicants an opportunity to address their applications to the revised subcriteria.

(6) The General Accounting Office criticized the revised process for inadequate notice and causing all applications to include inadequate information.

(7) In spite of the GAO criteria, the Navy has refused to reopen its donation process for the Missouri.

(b) NEW DONEE SELECTION PROCESS.—(1) The Secretary of the Navy shall—

(A) set aside the selection of a recipient for donation of the USS Missouri;

(B) initiate a new opportunity for application and selection of a recipient for donation of the USS Missouri that opens not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(C) in the new application and selection effort—

(i) disregard all applications received, and evaluations made of those applications, before the new opportunity is opened;

(ii) permit any interested party to apply for selection as the donee of the USS Missouri; and

(iii) ensure that all requirements, criteria, and evaluation methods, including the relative importance of each requirement and criterion, are clearly communicated to each applicant.

(2) After the date on which the new opportunity for application and selection for dona-

tion of the USS Missouri is opened, the Navy may not add to or revise the requirements and evaluation criteria that are applicable in the selection process on that date.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Small Business will hold a markup on the HUBZone Act of 1997 and the Small Business Reauthorization Act of 1997. The markup will be held on June 26, 1997, beginning at 9:30 a.m. in room 428A of the Russell Senate Office Building.

For further information, please contact Paul Cooksey at 224-5175.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEE TO MEET

SUBCOMMITTEE ON YOUTH VIOLENCE

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Youth Violence, of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Friday, June 20, 1997, at 9 a.m. to hold a hearing at the St. Louis Fire Department Headquarters, 1421 N. Jefferson, St. Louis, MO, on: "Combating Youth Violence: Tracking Violent Juveniles and Targeting Adults Who Use Them."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

AMERICA'S RELATIONS WITH VIETNAM

• Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, it was my pleasure last week to welcome back to Washington, His Excellency, Desaix Anderson, who has returned from Vietnam where he served for almost 2 years as our Government's Chargé d'affaires in Hanoi.

He worked very effectively to help establish a new relationship between our two countries and in the process created a bond of friendship and mutual trust that will serve us well as we build on that well-laid foundation.

He is now writing a book on the United States-Vietnam relationship and because of his experience and intelligence, I'm sure it will be an important contribution to our understanding of this unique subject.

Before he left he discussed his impressions of the current situation and recent events at a meeting of the United States-Vietnam Trade Council on April 7. It gives such an encouraging assessment of the possibilities for the future in that country Senators should take note of it.

I ask that a copy of Mr. Anderson's remarks be printed in the RECORD.

The remarks follow:

AMERICA'S RELATIONS WITH VIETNAM—ACCOMPLISHMENTS, CHALLENGES, AND POTENTIAL

(Remarks of Desaix Anderson)

In the year and half since normalization, Vietnamese and Americans, working together, have laid the foundations for a totally different relationship between our two countries. While cognizant of our tortuous history of the past fifty years, our leaders agreed in 1995 to look to the future, to build on common goals seeking peace, stability, and prosperity in our nations and in the East Asia Pacific region. We realized that building trust and mutual confidence was the most important requirement to construct this new relationship.

On that basis we began to pick up the links of personal and non-governmental contacts which emerged and survived over the years, despite the estrangement between our governments, and to call on the goodwill which we have found to be widely flourishing in both countries, and to begin to construct the foundation for a friendly, contemporary relationship. To enjoy a normal relationship, that foundation has to be composed of hundreds of thousands of expanding networks not just between governments but between our peoples, as well.

So, I salute the US-Vietnam Trade Council, Virginia Foote, the NGO's, the Vietnam vets, the Vietnam Veterans Association, hundreds of American businessmen and women, the media, itinerant English teachers, universities, tour groups, the Vietnam-America Friendship Association, individual Americans, as well as the Government officials and leaders who have played their roles in initiating this new relationship.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

All we have sought to do and accomplished fits nicely under the rubric former National Security Advisor Anthony Lake brought to Vietnam last July, in saying, "America's vision of Vietnam is of a strong and prosperous country, well integrated into regional and global institutions."

Hear the breadth of what has been going on.

We are cooperating diligently with the Vietnamese to account for missing Americans—our top priority—even as we work to find ways to strengthen further bilateral and unilateral efforts to reach successful conclusions.

We adopted for cooperation two important Vietnamese goals—strengthening health and education. The Centers for Disease Control, the National Institutes of Health, with strong support from HHS Secretary Donna Shalala, are spearheading efforts contributing to Vietnam's health system. A CDC doctor will soon join the embassy staff to work full time on public and private health cooperation between our countries. The embassy, through some 30 Fulbright scholarships and 25 international visitor grants annually and the contribution of an American studies collection to Hanoi University, is strengthening bilateral educational ties. In addition, thirty or so American universities are working with Vietnamese counterparts to upgrade Vietnam's education system.

Our Agriculture ministries are cooperating closely to exchange information, develop policy alternatives, and promote exchanges such as the 18 upcoming Cochran fellowships for young Vietnamese to study in professional fields in the US.

FAA is working with the CAAV to upgrade security and safety at Vietnam's airports, looking to the day, soon we hope, to have daily flights between American and Vietnamese cities. A creative Vietnamese approach can facilitate this important goal.

Representatives from the Departments of State and Commerce, the Federal Communications Commission and the U.S. Trade